

NOTES ON NEW AND NOTEWORTHY PLANTS - LXVI

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*DURANTA SERRATIFOLIA* var. *VARIEGATA* Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei laminis foliorum marginibus albo-maculatis vel albo-vittatis recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having its leaf-blades white-margined or irregularly white-blotched.

The type of the variety was collected by Mohamed El Mahdi (no. 62) in outdoor cultivation in the Barrage Medicinal Garden north of Cairo, Egypt, on January 22, 1968, and is deposited in the herbarium of Cairo University at Gizah.

*ERIOCAULON COLLINUM* var. *NANUM* Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei recedit planta nana, pedunculis floriferis 2--12 cm. longis, foliis tenuissimis membranceis levissimis 1--4 cm. longis saepe ad apicem subflaccidis subfiliformibusque 0.5--1.5 mm. latis ad basin perspicue fenestratis glabris.

The type of this variety was collected by J. M. Silva on a river bank on the Horton Plains, Nuwara Eliya District, Central Province, Sri Lanka, on March 20, 1911, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Sri Lanka Botanical Garden at Peradeniya.

*ERIOCAULON QUINQUANGULARE* f. *VIVIPARUM* Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei capitulis saepe viviparis recedit.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in having its flowering-heads more or less viviparous.

The type of the form was collected by Henry Trimen at Heneratgoda, Colombo District, Western Province, Sri Lanka, in May of 1896 and is deposited in the herbarium of the Sri Lanka Botanical Garden at Peradeniya.

*ERIOCAULON SETACEUM* var. *CAPILLUS-NAIADIS* (Hook. f.) Moldenke, stat. nov.

*Eriocaulon capillus-naiadis* Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind. 6: 572 & 769. 1893.

*PREMNA ALSTONI* Moldenke, nom. nov.

"*Premna corymbosa* Rottl." apud Trimen, Handb. Fl. Ceylon 351. 1895 (not *P. corymbosa* Rottl. & Willd., Gesel. Naturforsch. Freund. Neue Schr. 4: 187--188. 1803).

*PREMNA RESINOSA* f. *GROSSEDENTATA* Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei laminis foliorum marginibus grosse dentatis recedit.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in having the margins of its leaf-blades coarsely dentate.

The type of the form was collected by M. Kassas somewhere in the Sudan on January 10, 1956, and is deposited in the herbarium of Cairo University at Gizah.

PREMNA THWAITESII f. GLABRESCENS Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei laminis foliorum utrinque glaberrimis recedit.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in having its leaf-blades completely glabrous on both surfaces.

The type of the form was collected in September of 1893 by an unknown collector at Eluwana Kande, Lagalla, Matale District, Central Province, Sri Lanka, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Sri Lanka Botanical Garden at Peradeniya.

STACHYTARPHETA DICHOTOMA f. ALBIFLORA (Moldenke) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Stachytarpheta australis f. albiflora Moldenke, Phytologia 3: 63. 1949.

STACHYTARPHETA DICHOTOMA var. NEOCALEDONICA (Moldenke) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Stachytarpheta australis var. neocaledonica Moldenke, Phytologia 3: 117. 1949.

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#### BOOK REVIEWS

Alma L. Moldenke

"A DICTIONARY OF FLOWERING PLANTS AND FERNS" by J. C. Willis, Eighth Edition, revised by H. K. Airy Shaw, xxi & 1245 & lxvi pp. Cambridge University Press, London NW1 2DB & New York, N. Y. 10022. 1973. \$32.50.

Taxonomic and systematic botanists the world over have appreciated this tremendously valuable book since 1897 when the first edition appeared. They will be glad that this even more detailed work is now available since it includes new taxa, newly resurrected taxa, a key to angiosperm families and a concordance of family equivalents as taken from (1) this new-flavored "Dictionary", (2) the twelfth edition of Engler's "Syllabus" by Melchior and (3) the "Genera Plantarum" of Bentham & Hooker. Now if only the many highly competent other type botanists and biologists to whom plants or plant names are only incidental to their main studies would use this and other pertinent taxonomic literature, much nomenclatural confusion could be avoided!

One would not expect that reading a book like this could evoke